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| **World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15)Geneva, 2–27 November 2015** |  |
| **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION** |  |
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| PLENARY MEETING | **Addendum 3 toDocument 130-E** |
|  | **16 October 2015** |
|  | **Original: English** |
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| Angola (Republic of), Botswana (Republic of), Lesotho (Kingdom of), Madagascar (Republic of), Malawi, Mauritius (Republic of), Mozambique (Republic of), Namibia (Republic of), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Seychelles (Republic of), South Africa (Republic of), Swaziland (Kingdom of), Tanzania (United Republic of), Zambia (Republic of), Zimbabwe (Republic of) |
| Proposals for the work of the conference |
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| Agenda item 1.3 |

1.3 to review and revise Resolution **646** **(Rev.WRC‑12)** for broadband public protection and disaster relief (PPDR), in accordance with Resolution **648 (WRC‑12)**;

Background

Resolution 646 (Rev.WRC-12) on Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR), encourages administrations, for the purpose of achieving regionally harmonized frequency bands/ranges for advanced public protection and disaster relief solutions, to consider certain identified frequency bands/ranges or parts thereof when undertaking their national planning.

The benefits resulting from the use of regionally or internationally harmonized frequency bands have been well documented in the Resolution and in many studies and reports. These benefits include, among others, achieving economies of scale and expanded equipment availability, possibly increasing competition and improved spectrum management and planning. In emergency and disaster relief situations, the benefits of harmonization also include enhanced cross-border circulation of equipment and increased potential for interoperability of communications when a country receives assistance from other nations.

Resolves

1 To strongly recommend administrations to use regionally harmonized bands for public protection and disaster relief to the maximum extent possible, taking into account the national and regional requirements and also having regard to any needed consultation and cooperation with other concerned countries;

2 To encourage administrations, to consider the 700/800 MHz frequency tuning ranges as described in the most recent version of ITU-R M.2015, or parts thereof, for the provision of PPDR solutions in order to achieve global harmonization;

3 To encourage administrations to consider the following regionally harmonized frequency tuning ranges, or parts thereof, for their planned and future PPDR operations:

– in Region 1: 380-470 MHz;

– in Region 2: 4 940-4 990 MHz;

– in Region 3: 406.1-430 MHz, 440-470 MHz, 4 940 4 990 MHz;

4 That specific information on the frequency arrangements for public protection and disaster relief in these ranges, as well as the specific details of the Regions and/or administrations as described in Recommendation ITU R M.2015;

5 That the inclusion of frequency ranges for public protection and disaster relief in this Resolution, as well as the inclusion of frequency arrangements for PPDR operations in these frequency ranges, as described in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU R M.2015, does not preclude the use of these frequencies by any application within the services to which these frequencies are allocated and does not preclude the use of nor establish priority over any other frequencies for public protection and disaster relief in accordance with the Radio Regulations;

In the context of this Resolution, the term “frequency tuning range” means a range of frequencies over which radio equipment is envisaged to be capable of operating but limited to specific frequency band(s) according to national conditions and requirements.

6 To encourage administrations, in emergency and disaster relief situations, to satisfy temporary needs for frequencies in addition to what may be normally provided for in agreements with the concerned administrations;

7 That administrations encourage PPDR agencies and organizations to utilize both existing and new technologies and solutions to the extent practicable, to satisfy interoperability requirements and to further the goals of public protection and disaster relief;

8 To encourage administrations to facilitate cross-border circulation of radiocommunication equipment intended for use in emergency and disaster relief situations through mutual cooperation and consultation without hindering national legislation;

9 That administrations encourage public protection and disaster relief agencies and organizations to utilize relevant ITU-R Recommendations and Reports in planning spectrum use and implementing technology and systems supporting public protection and disaster relief;

10 To encourage administrations to continue to work closely with their public protection and disaster relief community to further refine the operational requirements for public protection and disaster relief activities;

11 That manufacturers should be encouraged to take this Resolution and related ITU R Recommendations and Reports into account in future equipment designs, including the need for administrations to operate within different parts of the frequency arrangements described in the most recent version of Recommendation ITU-R M.2015.

Invites ITU-R

1 To continue its technical studies and to make recommendations concerning technical and operational implementation, as necessary, for advanced solutions to meet the needs of public protection and disaster relief radiocommunication applications, taking into account the capabilities, evolution and any resulting transition requirements of the existing systems, particularly those of many developing countries, for national and international operations;

2 To review and, as appropriate, revise Recommendation ITU-R M.2015 and other relevant ITU-R Recommendations and Reports.

SADC Common Position

SADC Member States support Method D. Which strongly recommend administrations to use regionally harmonized bands for public protection and disaster relief to the maximum extent possible, taking into account the national and regional requirements and also having regard to any needed consultation and cooperation with other concerned countries.

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